A FIRE PERCH 381 FEET ABOVE THE BROADWAY PAVEMENT.

The Apparatus to Incinde an Electric Search. light and Mignal Lights to Telegraph to Ben the News of Approaching Storms.

Before the beginning of the new year the local Weather Bureau will be moved from its present quarters on top of the Equitable building to the more commanding regions of the lofty dome of the new building of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, at 66 Broadway.



The change of location has been under consideration for some time, pending advices from weather headquarters in Washington, and a short time ago Local Forecaster Dunn was notified to make the move. Of late years Mr. Dunn has found that the workings of his office have in a measure been interfered with by the tall buildings that have gone up in the neighbor-hood. The required view of the rivers and harbor and adjacent country has been shut off to a great extent, and the important signels flown have thereby been obscured from vessels entering and leaving port. Tailer structures are now in course of erection very near the Equitable building, and when completed they would materially interfere with wind velocity and direction, and also the correct reading of temperatures. This latter is due to the fact that adjoining structures would throw out
the heat they acquire from the sun, and also the
steam from elevator exhaust pipes would be
constantly blowing across the instrument shelters, and produce incorrect results in reading.
The part of the Manhattan building to be
used by Mr. Dunn and his assistant pronosticators consists of the octagonal tower and its surmounting dome, which rise above the larger
system tower. These quarters form three-office
rooms. The first opens out on the square balcony and is to be used for general observations
and office work. This room, and in fact the
whole tower, is now only indicated by a complicated network of steel beams and girders. It
is to be substantially fitted up in plaster and
caken panelling. The room next shove will be
the instrument room and will contain all the
delicate electrical instruments for recording
what goes on among the elements. fact that adjoining structures would throw out



THE NEW QUARTERS.

THE NEW QUARTERS.

Among the instruments that will line the walls will be a full set of barometers, composed of self-registering and standard mercurial harometers; a full set of thermometers, including the standard maximum, minimum, and dry and wet built thermometers; triple self-registers for direction and velocity of wind, telephemographs, barographs, and many more lengthy named and important instruments.

In addition to all these, there will be another set of instruments for regular observation housed in an instrument shelter situated on the main roof of the building and just in the rear of the building. This shelter will be built of lattice work, to obtain a free circulation of air, and is placed in such position that the electrical appliances within will be away from any influence the steel construction of the building might exert upon them.

Flanking this building the standard rain gauges will be set up. These are eight inches in diameter and are provided with funnel-shaped bottoms, which conduct the rain into an interior measuring tube. The tube is twenty inches high and a tride over two inches wide. In these gauges the rainfall is magnified just ten times. All the electrical instruments in the shelter are connected with recorders in the instrument room by strong cables.

The barographs are recording sneroid barometers to indicate changes in atmospheric pressure. The air has been exhausted from the tubular coil within, and their expansion or contraction, due to such changes in atmospheric pressure. The car has been exhausted from the tubular room by strong cables.

The barographs are recording sneroid barometers to indicate changes in atmospheric pressure. The air has been exhausted from the tubular room within, and their expansion or contraction, due to such changes are noted in the rising or failing line traced by the pen.

The dome itself will be appropriated by Mr. Thun as a private office. Here he will be far from the madding crowd and in close communion with the winds that blow and the rains that b

Topping Sergeant Dunn's sanctum is the birdcage arrangement in which he will doubtless
take prids. This little crow nest gazes down
upon the busy city from an attitude 351 feet
above Broadway and 184 feet above tide
water. With his signais futtering from the
tapering flagpole Mr. Dunn will preside over a
signal station that has but two equals in this
country, and note elsewhere. The two signal
bureaus that are situated at a greater height
above it are those on Mount Washington and
Pike's Peak.

From the circular balcony about the base of

country, and note asswhere. The two signatures that are situated at a greater height above it are those on Mount Washington and Pike's Peak.

From the circular balcony about the base of the cage, which will hold twenty-two people, the eye can aweep the country round for a distance of over twenty miles on clear days. The city, flanked by its glittering rivers and feathered with the little puffs of steam from the myriad buildings, stretches away to the north. The Palisades can be seen when there is no haze, and Sandy Hook, twenty miles away, is distinctly visible. Approaching atorins may be discerned at even a greater distance. There could not be a more commanding position for a weather bureau," and Mr. Dunn enthusiastically. "The effluency of the bureau is sure to be increased." From the circular balcony rise the wind vane and the instrument for recording the wind vane and the instrument for recording the wind's velocity.

An innovation to be intreduced in the work of the bureau is the use of signal lights. In the crow nest will be arranged a series of red incandescent lights visible on all sides and for a distance of many miles. These red lights will be used merely to indicate an approaching northeast storm. Surmounting the cage will be a rinn of white lights of extreme brilliancy. These will be used merely winds. In order that mariners and others interested may be notified of the setting of the light signals, a powerful ciecture sameral light is to be mounted on top of the balustrade around the cage. This light will travel continuously on a track encircing the cage, while the red and white signal lights are in use. By this means the beam from the search light will seven the horizon and attract attenion to the tower. This acheme practically makes the Manhattan building a lighthouse. The usual weather aignals will be flowed the fight will have one of the finest weather offices in the country. Mr. Dunn's assistants in the work of the effice are: H. C. flone, H. Goucher, F. Long, who is one of the finest weather o

THE ITALIAN FEMALE OUSTS THE NEW ENGLAND "RIBED MAN."

Connecticut Farmers, Appreciative of Good Bargains, Setting Core Shucked Practi-cally for Nothing-The Farmer Sets the Core and the Women the Mucks,

HARTFORD, Oct. 6 .- A small incident demonstrating that the times are hard in Nutmegland is the fact that women, not "hired men," are stripping the hucks off of many plantations of corn in the State. They are Italian women mostly who work bareheaded in the cool, sunlit October fields, and—a vital point this—labor hard all day for almost less than a song. For instance, along level Windsor avenue, running to Windsor town, in the outskirts of this city, are many great rich cornfields, thickly studded with sheaves of dried corn in shocks, and in some of these mellow lands squads of Italian women gather daily, clustered like bevies of quails about the stacks, sitting on a goldenhued field pumpkin, or squat cross-legged like a Turk, and husk and husk like the very mischief. There are three or four of them to a shock. They chatted like sparrows, chaff and joke. Deft and light-fingered are they, and now that they have got the hang of the unwonted task, they peel the winter wrapper off a yellow or red car of maize a good deal quicker than the most agile



nired man can do it. They are in the field be fore the morning hoar frost has changed into pearly dew drops; they lunch there at noon time and quit not their toil until the evening hadows have crept across the landscape. They need no help of masculine arms in any part of their work. They fling down a thick, beavy bundle of stalks across their laps; in a thrice with thumb and forefinger part the leathery husk at its sliky tip and tear it asunder; then with a dexterous movement of hand and wrist snap the ear off its stalk and toss it over the shoulder into a bushel basket. It does not take them long to husk a measure full of maize, and when the basket is brimming with grain, lightly they swing it upon their shoulder, and stumbling across the furrowed field dump the cars into a great two-wheeled farm cart that waits all day there to receive the fruit of their toil. Later

WYOMING DEMOCRATS.

They Are Badly Divided-Cleveland's Unfortunate Appointments.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Oct. 1.—The Democratic party in this State is hopelessly divided, owing to the sad effects of Federal appointments made without the advice of local Democrats. The men selected by President Cleveland to fill the Federal offices in Wyoming are men of little in-fluence and less ability. The stanch party workers are disgusted and do not care what be-comes of the Democratic party in this State. The late State Chairman, A. L. Now, who now

The late State Chairman, A. L. New, who now bolds a fat Federal appointment in Denver, has been repudiated by his party here and is not admitted to this society.

Added to this condition is the free wool and free lead cry of the opposition. As the Demo-oratic voters of the interior are in many cases slikes growers, it is expected that they will bolt the party ticket this year. Congressman Coffeen, who stands for re-election, is also at odds with the majority of his party, owing to the record he has made. He did nothing to prevent the abandonment of Fort McKinney, and for this he is condemned. If the fact he proven that he compired to secure the abandonment in order that Fort Sheridan might be made more proumhent and thereby benefit his farming lands near the latter, the fight against him will be still stronger. The employees along the line of the Union Pacific are mostly knights of Labor, and they oppose Coffeen because he did not espouse the cause of the strikers in June.

Frank Mondell, the Republican candidate for Congress, is endorsed by the A. P. A., which is quite strong in this State.

The Populate that campaign, and their vote will probably be small.

OSGOOD POND'S ARE PLAINER THAN THOSE ON SPITFIRE LAKE,

a Ideat Summer and Antuma Existence May Be Lend in These Pinces by Those Who Have Leisure and Sufficient Means

When Mr. Cleveland went a-fishing a good many years ago up in the Paul Smith region the newspaper-reading world first became well acquainted with the fact that the lakes thereabouts are dotted with permanent camps, the summer homes of wealthy persons from various parts of the country. Camping of that sort was then almost in its infancy, and many of the campers had the excuse of weak lungs for their pleasant indulgence. There are still campers with weak lungs, but scores of families camp with no such excuse. Campers have not only increased in numbers since Mr. Cleveland went a-fishing in their neighborhood, but they come earlier, stay later, and build more elaborate camp settlements than was then the fashion, When Paul Smith went over to see his neighbors, the Twomblys, in their camp one summer, he asked for the children, and the answer was: "Of course we shouldn't think of bringing the children up here. What could we do with them? They'd be too much exposed,"
"Send for 'em," said old Paul, "it's the best

place in the world for children."

Upon this advice the Twombly children were sent for. They throve that summer in the open air, and they have been at camp almost every summer since. So have scores of other chil-dren, and tiny sick bables that go up to camp pale and languid in July return to New York in September brown, red, and active,

Upper St. Regis, Spitfire, and Lower St. Regis form a chain of lakes surrounded by the amps of the wealthy and fashionable folks. Their neighbor, Osgood Pond or Lake, which has an independent outlet by means of the Osgood River into Meacham Lake and thence nto a branch of the St. Regis River, is connected with Paul Smith's and the St. Regis Lakes by a carry nearly a mile long. Osgood has three camps, two ashore and one on a delightful little island midway the lake. Life in camp on Osgood is simpler than in the more closely crowded camps of the St. Regis chain, but not less delightful. It is, indeed, charmingly care free and secure. The island campers sleep with doors unlocked, and their boat house, with half a dozen valuable boats, gapes wide upon the lake all night long. Their milk and butter and eggs wait by the hour at a landing on the lake, while guides and hunters, pleasure seekers from the neighboring hotel, and natives pass to and fro by the same landing. Osgood is the highway of the hunter, and the easiest path for everybody to the outer world to Rainbow Lake and to several wellknown trout streams. Even the shore campers, though they have a

oad leading out to Paul Smith's and civilization, more often use the lake. That, indeed, is

"If you'll give me that Canadian bill I'll take it and my other Canadian money over to the bank and get it exchanged."

"Are you going to give me \$5 in place of it?" asked the ticket man.

"No." was the simple answer. "I've spent the \$5 you lent me, and if you don't give me the Canadian bill iteft with you I'll have to make two trips to the bank to get my money changed."

The young woman looked perfectly honest, and the ticket man believed her to be, but then her scheme would have been so beautiful a little confidence game that he felt sure, should it turn out such, he would not only lose his \$5 but be covered with ridicule, for no man could resist telling such a take even of himself. So he looked grave and said he was afraid the young woman would have to make two trips to the bank. She smiled in a sort of bewildered way at this, but hastened off and came back in the minutes with a crisp new \$5 United States note. The ticket man forbore to examine it too carefully as she handed it in with a smile and a dimple, and as she departed sgain to the bank with her \$5 Canadian bill he looked sorry that he hade't trusted her.

DUNN'S NEW EYRIE. WOMEN AS CORN HUSKERS. SOME ADIRONDACK CAMPS. HARE, MISCALLED RABBIT. THE REAL YAQUI INDIAN.

INTERESTING THINGS TOLD OF THE NIMBLE COTTONIALL.

He Never Closes His Even when He Steeps, Hears a Different Thing with Each Ear, and Has a Good Bent of Cunning.

There are many curious things about our common, every day, fleet, little gray rabbit that few people outside of rabbit-hunting localities know anything about," said an observant sportsman who lives where this popular game is plentiful. "One thing that they don't know is that the animal we call rabbit isn't a rabbit at all. There is no such thing as a wild rabbit in this country. Even the jackrabbit isn't one. The shy, gray-coated little fellow that we all know is a hare. There is a big difference between a hare and a rabbit. The rabbit burrows in the ground, and the burrow is its home and refuge. The hare doesn't burrow. It fashions itself a cosey nest in the long, wild grass, or among sheltering bunches of flexible weeds, or meath some protecting bush.

"The hare's nest is known as its 'form.' ometimes the hare makes its home in old brush piles. If it had to live in a burrow its days would be days of pain and trouble, for the hare is born with its eyes open, and they always remain open, sleeping or waking. The hare can't shut its eyes, because it has no eyelids, so it has to sleep with them open. If it had to live in a burrow it would be most of the time enwould be a most miserable creature. The young hare is nursed by its mother just twenty days, and then she turns the youngster out to care for itself. It is born with a full coat of fur.

Rabbits, living in burrows, are born blind, and are as bare of covering as newly hatched birds. They require their mother's care for six weeks before they are strong enough to look out for themselves. The reason the rabbit lives in a deep and intricate underground habitation, from which it rarely goes any distance, is that the rabbit is comparatively slow of motion, and a dog or a fox would soon run it down if it had to depend on its speed and bottom for its safety. But the hare is swift and long-winded, and if it were as sensible as it is fast it would have no difficulty in getting away from anything that pursued it, except a charge of powder and shot. "The ears of the hare are capable of more varied motion and are more sensitive to sound than those of almost any other animal. The

in another direction. It is not an uncommon sight to see one of these vigilant little chaps standing erect on its hind legs, with one long ear turned well back over its shoulder and the other one pushed forward toward its nose. The hare is listening in both directions, and if presently it goes scooting off across country with those amazing leaps the hare alone can make, bunny has heard

but can hear in one direction with one car while

the other is listening for indications of danger

standing owner, on the house, "The house," world to Ballow Lake and to several wellknown trout erream.

The first for the Committee of the C

ONLY RENEGADES AREON THE WAR-PATH IN NORTHERN MEXICO. Described as the " Arms of the State" in So

nors Their Musical Ear Pathful as La-DEMING, N. M., Oct. 2.-It has now been more than a year since the Yaqui Indians at-tacked a Mexican Custom House at Espia. across the border from Deming, captured arms and borses from the settlers, and then made their escape up the valley of the Casa Grande, past Janes into the Sierra Madre Mountains. and across the range into the State of Sonora. Mexican soldiery had attacked their village the preceding spring upon some pretext, and had descroyed much valuable property belonging to the Indians. In revenge they attacked the Cus-tom House and started out upon the war trail. Gen. Torres, commander of the Mexican troops in Chihuahua and Sonora, or what is called the Northern Zone, sent troops after these Indians, tracking them through mountain passes, where several engagements were fought, the Indians leading the troops into ambuscades and killing them in large numbers.

At intervals reports have reached here during the year of other battles, but the Mexican Gov-ernment so closely guards the news that little is known of the results of this campaign against the Yaquis. It is believed that the Yaquis who are out on the warpath have entered upon a final struggle which only their annihilation will terminate. It has been a most expensive campaign for the Mexican Government.

But all the Yaquis are not engaged in this war. The fighting Yaquis are mostly renegades, and include remnants of the particular tribe which occupied the upper valley of the Cass Grande, where the trouble first occurred. They were driven to seek refuge in the Sierra Madra where they were joined by renegades and outlaws hiding from arrest for other crimes.

Gen. Torres describes the Yaqui Indians as the arms of the State." What the State of Sonora would do without the Yaquis is difficult to conjecture. They form the chief dependence of the farmers and the mining operators. They are industrious and steady. Wherever one may go in Sonora there will he see the Yaquis hard at work, uncomplaining and long-suffering, tolling from sunrise to sunset for a miserable pittance which would amount in United States money to something like \$4 a month. Yaqui Indian readily takes to the hardest kind hare can hear sound not only a great way off, of manual labor, and when once he enters upon the occupation of a common laborer he never goes back to his wild state. He becomes a slave of toil and he never goes out on strike for an in-crease of pay or because of ill treatment.

The Yaquis are above the average height, well built, and muscular. They seem to be a better grade of Indian than those tribes of the southwestern part of the United States. They resemble in facial expression the Cheyenne Indian, but have a more pleasing expression. They are cleanly in habit and generally cheerful in disposition. They readily assimilate with the Mexican ways of living, adopt all their customs, and embrace their religion, though in the religious observances the Yaquis retain some of the barbarous manners of the race. It was the efforts of the Catholic priests on the Casa Grande to force the Yaquis to change and modify their religious practices that caused the outbreak of last fall.

Mexico. It is seldom to find a husband or a wife untrue. Child marriages exist among them. Many of the children are bound by contract to marry when still very young, and when they arrive at the age of 10 to 12 the ceremony is performed and the contract fulfilled. The Yaqui squaw is much better situated than the wife of the Mexican peon. Her husband treats her as a companion, consults with her upon all ventures takes her with him when he goes off on a visit or out for a hunt in the hills, and in all affairs of life treats her with some consideration. Of

of life treats her with some consideration. Of course the squaw must know her place and obey her husband without question.

The musical ear of the Yaqui is greatly developed. He will go anywhere to hear music. Music has been encouraged by the chiefs, and many of the tribe are musicians by profession, going about teaching the tribe to sing and to play. Their favorite instrument is a harp, which closely resembles in its lines the instrument of the same name known to the civilized world. Probably the original design was taken from a Spanish harp when Mexico was under Spanish control. The Yaquis manufacture their own harps out of native wood, using only a knife in their construction. They also have the viclin, the flute, and an instrument closely resembling the clarinet.

Their music is wild but full of weird harmonies, changing from grave to gay with easy transition.

Their inusic is wild but rull or weird narmonies, changing from grave to gay with easy transition. The Mexicans delight in the music and encourage the Yaqui musicians to play for them. After work for the day is over the Yaquis congregate and listen to the music or dance to the strains until exhausted. The wild dance music of Hungary is not unlike the music of the Vaccia. They can readily pick up new ideas in music of Hungary is not unlike the music of the Yaquis. They can readily pick up new ideas in Music, having a very quick ear, and a tune once whistled to a Yaqui musician is immediately developed into a very excellent counterpart.

Their musicians take a leading part in the religious observances of the tribe, and in the few remaining barbarous customs to which the Yaquis cling. One of their ceremonials quite impressive, is a Yaqui funeral. When the wife of a well-known Yaqui dies all the friends and neighbors are formally invited to attend the

remaining barbarous customs to which the Yaquis cling. One of their ceremonials, quite impressive, is a Yaqui fineral. When the wife of a well-known Yaqui dies all the friends and neighbors are formally invited to attend the funeral. Preparations for a great feast are made, generally a large ox being roasted, and an unlimited amount of mescal secured to wash down the food. Before the feast is served the great event of the ceremony occurs. The time selected is after dusk, and the place is lighted up by a peculiar red fire of native invention. To this grewsome light the dance of "The Pascola" is given. Seated in a semicircle, the harpists, flutists, drummers, and violin players give forth their peculiarly welrd strains. This continues almost without cessation during the dance. All the women gather about the body of the dead woman, while the men of the tribe surround the hasband. The latter acts as master of ceremonics and directs the performances.

The ceremony begins by the display of rockets, followed by flashes of red and blue fre, which add to the strange scene. After the pyrotechnical display ends the music turns to a doleful strain, to which the women and men in low tones chant the virtues of the dead. This is seddenly interrupted by a rush into the control of the plaza of about thirty men dancers, naked excepting for a cloth about the loins. Their is dies are painted in imitation of skeletons. Over their heads they wear masks fringed with long horsehair, dyed in many hues, cyclashes and cycbrows hang over the rudely designed faces, and beards reach nearly to the waist. On their legs they fasten strings of raties cut from ratilesmakes, and the sound of three is most grewsome to the spectators. Each dancer carries two knives, one in each hand, with which he gestivalates violently in imitation of the act of slaying imaginary enemies.

Every man dances after his own ideas each seeming to outdo the other in the violence of the motion. After a time more fires are lighted, and hideaus images are placed in the cen

Three Tugbouts Chasing a Hog. From the Philadelphia Record.

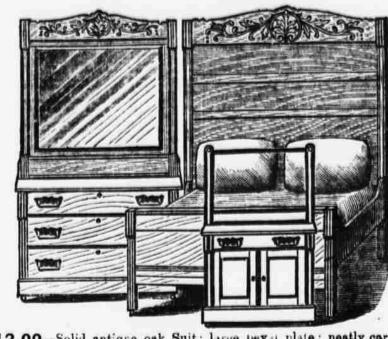
From the Philadelphia Record.

The adventures of a log alloat in the Delaware River botween Race and Vine streets wharves resterday morning furnished excitement and annusement not only for a large throng of persons along the docks, but for all on board of three tugs that gave chane to the squeating brute. The big, pig-headed follow had come up the river on the steamer 'the from Odessa. He had no faith in the gangplank, so he refused to go ashore that way and plunged overboard. As the incoming tide bore his porcine corporosity up stream the men abourd three steam tugs that pursued cast lines overboard and scared the hog almost to death. The squeaking porker occasionally sank, but as often rose again, until finally a devirous sailor threw a lamp about the borate's neck. This shut off the squeak and piggy was towed to the Vine street wharf and delivered to his owner.

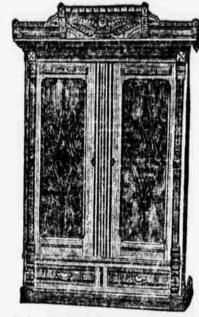
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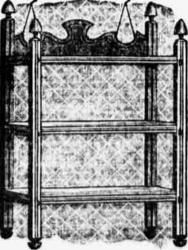
\$12.00-Solid antique oak Suit; large beven plate; neatly carved; large size bureau and washstand; worth \$20.00.



Only \$17.00, worth \$40.00-Two pieces of furniture for the price of one; combination folding bed and wardrobe; each piece perfect in every way.



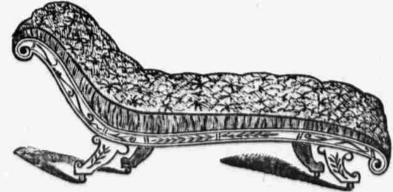
\$1.00-Solid oak, high oack cane seat Dining Chair; worth



\$1.25-Hanging Bookstand-Solid oak; worth \$2.50.



\$7.00, worth \$14.00, for this upholstered Morris Chair; adjustable back; best upholstery, in any color, corduroy or tapestry.



\$15.00 for this Spanish Couch; very best upholstery, covered in silk tapestry or corduroy, any color. This is a very comfortable couch and easily worth \$30.00.

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The Watson Collection of Ancient Jewish

Coins.

Doubtless the most complete set of ancient
Jewish coins in this country is that which forms
a part of the numismatical collection of the
Rev. W. Scott Watson of Guttenburg, N. J. It
was gathered during his sojourn in Syria and
far exceeds in the number of specimens that of
any of our public minseums.

The oldest coins in the strictly Judean series
are two of Silmon Maccalague, bearing the date
of the "fourth year," which corresponds with
193 R. C. Mr. Watson has coins of Syria much
older than these, his Phonician series going
back nearly 2,360 years to about 400 R. C.
These are followed by specimens of the colleage
of John Hyramus (195-106 R. C.) There come besing
of the mints of the Herodian family, Herod the
Great, Herod Arrhelants, and Herod Agrippa
being represented. There are also quite a number of the coin-not the procurators who governed
Judea under the Emperors Augustus. Theritis,
Claudius, and Noro. The set closes with pieces
issued by the victors and the vanquished about
the time that Jerusalem was captiered by Titus,
and others struck by the library contains the so-called second revolt under Ear Cochab (132-